Camden, and Oxford Architectural Societies, as not falling within the scope of its own operations. Your committee have communicated with the applicant, and promised such assistance and advice as was consistent with their rules and ability.

It remains to mention a few of the more remarkable of the presents lately received by the society.—From the Rev. T. S. Hughes, some original sketches by Cotman, of details from St. George, Boscherville; a very rare and valuable brass of a knight, from Pebmarsh, Essex, without legend, but of about the date of 1330, presented by the Rev. G. Currey; five rubbings of brasses, designed and recently executed by Mr. Pugin; illustrations of Bishop West's Chapel, folio, with twelve proof lithograph plates, by Mr. J. G. Jackson, Leamington; the first part of the churches of Oxfordshire, and views and details of St. Giles' church, Oxford, folio, from the Oxford Architectural Society; and three cases of new encaustic tiles, manufactured and presented by Mr. H. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.

The society will be glad to learn that the committee have been empowered to provide designs for two churches; one at Marshfield, Sussex; the other at Whitstable, in Kent.

The works at St. Sepulchre's have been proceeding satisfactorily, and the committee hope to get the roof on the Chancel before the end of the present month. They cannot anticipate disappointment in the expectation of realizing the necessary means, though they regret to find that a large payment has now totally exhausted their funds. They hope they may rely on the co-operation of the members of the society, in making the case known during the approaching vacation, among persons who, though not connected with the University, are zealous for its credit, and take an interest in this restoration. The committee have acknowledged the receipt of the sums already paid in; but they cannot refrain from offering special thanks to those who, in most cases, with an augmentation in the amount, have repeated their subscriptions. In acknowledging former donations they intentionally abstained from inviting those subscribers to any thing more than their continued countenance, with the view of provoking others to follow their example. They will not, however, pretend to regret a renewal of support, which the givers themselves would be the last to call a sacrifice.

A paper upon galleries was read by Mr. Freeman, fellow and tutor of St. Peter's college.

The secretary read a paper communicated by the Rev. J. M. Neale, B.A., Trinity-college, chairman of committees on the Ecclesiology of the deanery of Penwith in Cornwall.

A paper on the windows called "Lychnoscopes," in the fourth edition of the society's *Hints on the Practical Study of Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, was read by Mr. Webb, Trinity-college, honorary secretary.

The president, after some remarks and an invitation to the members to use their exertions in the vacation on behalf of the St. Sepulchre's Restoration Fund, adjourned the meeting.

PROJECTED NEW CHURCH AT ALEXANDRIA.

(Extracted from the "Ecclesiologist.")

As it may be interesting to many to have some account of the form and plan of this church, we shall here subjoin a brief description of it for their information. The entire length of the church externally is 178 feet by 80 feet in breadth (exclusive of a north and south porch). The plan comprises a full and spacious chancel, 40 feet by 18 internally, and a nave and aisles, 78 by 40; and a tower with a lofty spire is to be added, if funds can be procured, in the place of the south porch. The chancel is raised by three steps, and is furnished with all the proper appurtenances of stalls, priest's door, credence, sedilia, and piscina. The seats in the nave are ranged in four parallel rows facing the east, there being a passage of 5ft. 9in. in the centre, and one of 2ft. 6in. in each aisle next to the piers. The seats are, of course, all open. The west front, adapted from that of Llanercost Abbey, exhibits a beautiful façade made by the nave, which is terminated by a high-pitched roof with a gable cross between two large pinnacled turrets, and has below a lofty arcade pierced with two lights, and the two aisles; each of which carries a separate gable with a cross, and a single lancet light. To this front the north porch and southern tower will add great breadth and diversity of effect. The chancel, nave, and aisles will be vaulted; and the clerestory lighted by a circular window in each groined compartment. The aisles are lighted by single lancets between buttresses with pediminented heads and set-offs. The east end will have a peculiarly beautiful effect, from a richly arcaded triplet with a wheel window above, and from the lofty gables of the chancel, nave, and aisles, all of which will be surmounted with crosses, and are similar in design to the west end. The sides of the chancel contain three bays, each of which is arcaded of three, with the central arch pierced for a lancet light. Every portion of this church has been designed in strict conformity with ancient models.

NEW CHURCH AT KNOWSLEY, LANCASHIRE.

THERE are many points in this design which deserve great commendation, and as a whole it may safely be pronounced a most successful example of modern church building, although some of the arrangements appear to us liable to serious objection. The church is of the early English style, and consists of a good chancel, nave with aisles, and tower with broach spire at the west end. There will be no galleries, and the ground-floor alone will accommodate 400 worshippers. There is a well-defined clerestory, supported by beautiful clustered piers and arches, and surmounted by a very fine high-pitched roof, the trusses of which spring from triple-shafted corbels, with floriated capitals. The walls of this church are somewhat too thin to allow of the proper internal splay of the lancets, and appear to us to be too much and too *regularly* pierced. Thus each side of the aisles and clerestory exhibits an equal number of lancets, placed exactly opposite to each other. We should have preferred single lights in both positions, for a church *should be dimly lighted*, or the clerestory might have had foliated circles (a beautiful Early-English feature, which we wonder is not more frequently introduced), and the aisles plain two-light windows with circles in the heads. There is too much sameness in so great a number of lancet windows. The nave-roof might have been carried up to the belfry windows with better effect. The tower is very good and has nothing to which we can object, excepting a number of small trefoil apertures, which are intended to light the staircase, but which should rather have been plain oblong slits in the wall. There is, we suspect, but scanty ancient authority for such ornaments, unless in very magnificent towers, and they appear singularly inappropriate when placed just below the point where the broach meets the top of the tower, since this part ought especially to convey the idea of strength and solidity. Small apertures, however, of this description, occur in St. Mary's Tower, Stamford. The northern porch (we should have much preferred a southern one, or at least a southern door should have been added, as at Woodton, Norfolk; Irnham, Lincolnshire; and of later date, Grantchester and Chesterton churches, near Cambridge) has too large a doorway, and its roof does not meet that of the aisle in a pleasing manner. The western doorway would be very good, if the mouldings were less meagre and ornamental. A tower doorway of this style should be very deeply recessed, and have a great display of arch moulding. The details in general are very good, and have the rare merit of being at once extremely correct and varied in form.

We have several grave objections to make against the internal arrangements. There is no central passage to the altar; but the space which ought to have been left for this purpose is occupied by seats for children. The tables of commandments, creed, &c., are placed in an arcade above the chancel arch—a modernism which we consider altogether inadmissible, to say nothing of its bad effect. We should be inclined to carry the chancel arch considerably higher. The organ is at the east end of the north aisle; it should rather have been at the west, and a window at the east end. The font is too nearly in the centre of the nave; its correct position is by the west pier nearest to the porch. Upon the whole, however, great praise is due to this design; but we deeply regret to observe that some of the internal details are to be executed in plaister. We had much rather that they had not been attempted at all. Under the chancel is a vaulted crypt, and above it we observe with no great satisfaction a contrivance for warming the church with hot air.

OPENING OF THE NEW STREET THROUGH ST. GILES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUILDER.

SIR,—I am sure I cannot exaggerate the joy which we must all feel at the commencement of this long-projected scheme. Nobody that has ever walked through the filthy streets of St. Giles or has glanced at the hovels, I will not say houses, of its wretched inhabitants, can help feeling a sensation of pleasure at least commensurate with the pain which they must then have experienced. This proposed street or streets through it will be the first blow which corruption and immorality will have received in that quarter; but the attack has been made, and we feel confident it will not be the last. Already has the undertaking been begun, and we may anticipate the success and the numerous advantages, both moral and commercial, which must follow.

Our St. Giles has long been the avowed haunt of the drunkard and the debauchee. From it, as from a stronghold, vice has looked forth unmoved, and hitherto unmolested, upon the inventions and improvements of this country, and though commerce and the fine arts have advanced with long and rapid strides in other parts of London, yet this miserable portion has stood back, rendered perhaps more obstinate and hardened by the contrast. But a brighter morn is dawning upon the spot, the happy harbinger of a still brighter day, and we hope even yet to see the inhabitants of St. Giles as industrious and respectable as their fellow-citizens. How delightful must this thought be to all good people. How gratifying to behold a line of buildings rivalling our Regent-street and Oxford-street in splendour, stretching across these densely-crowded dwellings, erected, as it were, upon the wreck of all that is miserable and disgraceful. What a saving influence must the sight of wealth and industry have upon the inhabitants. The effect will be similar to that produced by cutting a deep drain through the rank vegetation of a morass,—the useless filth and moisture must flow off, and leave fertility and abundance behind.

Yours respectfully,

F. L. P.

WOOD PAVEMENTS.

WE are very anxious to lay before our readers a carefully digested account, illustrated by drawings, of all the prominent plans for wood pavement now in use, or about being brought into use, in this metropolis. An association has been formed, consisting of a number of gentlemen styling themselves the "Practical and Scientific Association for the Promotion of Improved Street Paving," whose object it is to bring before the public, in the most available mode that may be open to them, each of these plans, by laying down in some suitable thoroughfare a specimen of each, and exposing them to the practical test of working traffic; this experiment, if conducted with fairness, of which we have every confidence from the known high character and respectability of the association, will be an important means of determining the question of superiority, and this it is that for the public interest it is desirable should be made known with as little delay as possible.

Wood paving has been long urged upon the public attention, particularly by travellers in Russia, who had seen it used in the principal cities of that country; and we remember to have read in the papers and journals of many years back numerous letters on the subject, and we understand that Mr. Loudon was one of those writers so far back as the year 1815. Col. Jackson, and Col. Macerone we remember also to have been of the number. But notwithstanding these repeated suggestions, and the experience of the evils which the public endured in the noisy character of the block granite pavement, or the almost equally noisy, but more dirty and dusty Macadamising—with its nuisance during repairs of hacking up, new stoning, and the like—it was reserved till a year or two back before any extensive practical scheme was taken in hand, and since that time a host of inventors and speculators have entered the field of competition, among whom the Metropolitan Wood Pavement Company have taken the lead, as far as extent of business is concerned.

Many things doubtless remain to be done to perfect this new system of pavement; it is exceedingly pleasant in many respects: such as its evenness of surface—the easier means of cleaning—the lightness of draught—but above all, the subdued noise from carriages travelling over it; but it has its disadvantages yet,

To learn about PDF Compression and OCR go to our website